

# Mechanics' Advocate.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Poetry for the People.

### Unite! Unite!

See how giant wrongs are tottering,  
Federal forms begin to shake;  
Barb'rous customs, near to falling,  
Make barbarians hearts to quake.  
Let Reformers meet together—  
Let the strong in truth unite,  
Hand in hand, and, onward pressing,  
Labor earnest for the right.

Patisans of scheme and charter,  
Aid struggle where you can;  
Throw aside all party feeling,  
Be decided to a man.  
Onward push the car of progress,  
Be not barriers in its way;  
Men of truth sleep on no longer,  
Watch and labor night and day.

Working men for right contending,  
There's a rainbow in the sky:  
Hope beams thro' the poor man's dwelling,  
And the hour of victory's nigh.  
Band together for the action,  
Count the cost and span the ground:  
Work in earnest, hope with reason,  
And your fetters are unbound.

Statesmen laugh to see your quarrels—  
Whilst you rave they set at rest;  
As their portals hourly strengthen,  
Daily you are more oppress.  
Up and conquer, be united,  
Or, divided you must fall;  
Quarrel ever, and be bondmen,  
Or unite, and conquer all.

### Loss in Delays.

Shun delays—they breed remorse;  
Take the time while time is lent thee;  
Creeping snails have weakest force—  
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee;  
Good is best when soonest wrought—  
Lingering labor comes to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last—  
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;  
Seek not time when time is past,  
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure;  
After wits are dearly bought—  
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before—  
Seize thou, then, his front hair flowing;  
When he flies he turns no more.  
And, behind, no tuft is growing;  
Works adjourned have many stays,  
Long demurs breed new delays.

Seek thy salve while sore is green—  
Festered wounds ask deeper lancing;  
After cures are seldom seen—  
Often sought, scarce ever chancing;  
Time and place give best advice—  
Out of season out of price.

### The Man of Integrity.

Like some tall rock, that rears its awful form,  
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;  
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,  
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

## Tales for the Fireside.

From Holden's Magazine.

### The Mysterious Huntsman.

BY PAUL CRAYTON.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### The Family on the River Des Plaines.

To him who has been pent up in the walls of a city during a portion of his life, or to him who has sailed for months upon the ocean without beholding land, there can be no sight more beautiful, more refreshing, than the prairie, between the months of May and October.

We speak not of the prairie which has been described as low, monotonous, and capable of giving root and nourishment to naught but tall, coarse grass, but of the prairie as it really exists—broad, fertile, undulating, covered with a robe of the richest green, and ornamented with a variety of the loveliest wild flowers—in short, of the prairie which the first of American poets has so beautifully described, and which we have wandered over in person, day after day, with no companion save our dog and gun.

Within a few years the population of the prairies of Illinois, has increased with astonishing rapidity. The banks of all the principal rivers, which are bordered for the most part with thickets and heavy oak trees, are now inhabited by emigrants from almost every portion of the world. The timber is fallen, the deer is hunted from his native home, and on the broad prairies, which extend from stream to stream, houses, barns, and fields of grain appear.

Upon the banks of the *Rivière des Plaines*, several miles south of the famous Mount Juliet, which Schoolcraft has so ably described, there dwelt, not many years ago, a family which had emigrated from Vermont. The population at that time was somewhat thinner than at present, but still the neighborhood in which this family resided, boasted of many respectable emigrants from the Eastern States. Of these, none were more highly esteemed than the family in question, and surely none possessed a finer locality or richer lands. In short, Mr. Austin was an industrious, enterprising, and benevolent man; his wife, a fit companion for such an individual, and the fair Ellen, the worthy offspring of an upright father, and a once beautiful and still good-looking mother.

Besides Ellen, who was sixteen years of age, Mr. Austin had another child, a son, who had remained at the East to finish his education, and who, at the time our story opens, was daily expected by his parents in the West. This young man was of a fiery disposition, talented, but self-conceited, headstrong, and above all, bitterly satirical.

Not far from the residence of Mr. Austin, which, as we have said, was on the banks of the Des Plaines, there lived a young man of an eccentric disposition, about whose existence a sort of a mystery hung. He was about twenty-five years of age, tall, well made, dark complexioned, and possessed of a most striking and expressive countenance, which, if not handsome, was at least dignified and manly. He lived alone upon the edge of the prairie, dividing his time between hunting, fishing, and cultivating a small tract of land which he had purchased. He was affable to all; but there was only one being whose society he courted; and that one was Ellen Austin. In fact, matters had been carried so far that it was rumored that Clinton Grover and Ellen Austin were soon to be united by bands which Death alone can sever. It is needless to say that Ellen's companions cautioned her against encouraging the addresses of one she scarcely knew, and who was apparently poor and friendless. How-

ever, there was something in Clinton's appearance that dispelled all her doubts, and won her heart in spite of his poverty and mysterious course of life.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### The Inn.

It was in the month of August; the day was drawing to its close, and the shades of evening were gathering slowly over the prairie. It was at that hour when day seems to melt gently away, and the stars appear faint and glimmering upon the canopy of heaven.

A hunter, at that time, might have been seen plodding his way along the sloping banks of the Des Plaines. His gun was upon his shoulder, and his game-bag, filled with a dozen fat Grouse, or Prairie Hens, was strapped upon his back. A faithful pointer, faint and weary, followed close behind him, stopping occasionally to bathe his burning tongue in the waters of the stream.

This hunter was no other than Clinton Grover. In the middle of the afternoon he had wandered forth to enjoy his favorite sport, and giving way to the excitement of the hunt, had carelessly proceeded several miles from home. Hunger now became pressing, and having left the prairie for the bank of the stream, he began to look forward, in hopes of seeing the well-known roof of a tavern which was situated on the river Des Plaines.

At length, after proceeding some distance down the stream, the inn of the "White Rabbit" appeared in view. This was a rudely constructed building, designed for the accommodation of hunters and travellers in that portion of the West; and well it carried out its design, as we ourselves can witness, having more than once had occasion to test the skill of the good landlord, and to taste his wines, his venison and wild fowls.

Clinton entered without ceremony, and giving his gun and bag of game into the hands of Boniface, threw himself carelessly upon a lounge.

"You are always sure of making a good haul, you are," said the landlord, casting a glance of admiration at the heavy game-bag. "If I should hunt a week, I'm sure I couldn't kill a dozen such fat chickens as you have got to-day."

"And not only to-day," returned Clinton, "but during just two hours time this afternoon. But it is nothing; I have killed twice the number before now in half the time."

"Lucky fellow!" sighed the landlord.

"Lucky? Why, every man has his gifts, as my grandfather used to say. I have the good fortune of being a tolerable good shot, while you, old fellow, are blessed with the faculty which enables you to get up the most tempting supper in the world. By the way, I am a little faint in the region of the stomach, and the memory of the fat venison steaks, I've had the honor of eating at your table before now, makes me impatient; so serve me a dish as soon as possible, and in addition to the usual fee, you shall take your choice of the chickens in my bag."

"Good!" exclaimed the landlord; "and if you've no objections, I will take the rest at the usual price."

"Impossible," replied Grover, "I have killed them expressly to give to my neighbors. But the supper."

"In eleven minutes and a quarter," said Boniface, looking at his watch.

Left to himself, Clinton Grover took his dog's head upon his knees, and stroking his neck mechanically, was soon lost in meditation.

He had remained but a short time in this position, when two travellers arrived at the door of the inn. The waiter hastened to take care of their horse and carriage, and to invite them to enter.

"Water him in half an hour, and give him four quarts of oats," said the elder of the two, who was apparently one of those who, at that time, in case of necessity, helped travellers on their way by private con-

veyance. "Do not unharness him," he continued, "for although he has been driven from Chicago to-day, he has got some half dozen miles farther to go to-night."

"Is it not more than half a dozen miles?" asked the younger traveller.

"It is not more than eight, at the farthest," replied his companion.

"Then it seems to me it is scarcely worth the while to stop."

"You can do as you like about it," said the elder traveller, somewhat sharply; "but as for my horse, he shall not go farther until he has been fed."

"I beg your pardon," returned the other, "I had forgotten the horse, in my impatience to get along."

The two now entered the tavern, and Clinton Grover had a fair view of the countenance and figure of each. The younger alone attracted his attention. He was a year or two younger than himself, and possessed of a fine dark eye, a lofty brow, and a slight, but well-proportioned frame. He entered, and sat down at a short distance from the huntsman.

Clinton, who was somewhat vexed to think that his supper was delayed, continued to pat the neck of his dog, without appearing to notice the strangers.

As is often the case, when we least wish for company, two additional travellers arrived just at the time when the landlord was coming to announce that supper for three was ready. As it was his custom to make all his guests sup together, he hastened to order a few additional preparations, thus causing a second delay, to the great annoyance of Clinton.

The new comers advanced in the bar room, and seemed greatly rejoiced at beholding the young traveller who sat opposite Clinton. It appeared that they had become acquainted at Juliet, or on the road between that place and Chicago.

Clinton who was of a taciturn disposition, remained silent while the four new comers engaged in a lively conversation. At length the supper was announced.

The table was plentifully spread, but five excellent appetites served greatly to relieve it of its load. The repast ended, the company returned to the bar-room, in which the horse boy had, in the mean time, been regaling Fido, Clinton's dog, with scraps of venison and poultry.

(Concluded next week.)

#### Homestead Exemption in Wisconsin.

A BILL to exempt a homestead from forced sale in certain cases.

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. A homestead consisting of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, used for agricultural purposes, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plot, or city or village; or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre being within a recorded town plot, city or village, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt or liability contracted after the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Sec. 2. Such exemption shall not extend to any mechanic's or laborer's lien, nor to any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained; but such mortgage, or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same.

Sec. 3. Whenever levy shall be made upon the lands or tenements of a householder, whose homestead has not been selected and set apart by metes and bounds, such householder may notify the officer, at the time of making such levy, of what he regards as his homestead, with a description thereof within the limits above described, and the remainder alone shall be subject to sale under such levy.

Sec. 4. If the plaintiff in execution shall not be dissatisfied with the quantity of land selected and set apart as aforesaid, the officer making the levy shall cause the same to be surveyed, beginning at a point to be designated by the owner, and set off in a compact form, including the dwelling house and its appurtenances; the amount specified in the first section of this act, and the expenses of said survey, shall be chargeable on the execution and collected therefrom.

Sec. 5. After the survey shall have been made, the officer making the levy may sell the property levied upon, and not included in the set off, in the same manner as provided in other cases for the sale of real estate on execution; and in giving a deed of the same, he may describe it according to his original levy, except-

ing therefrom, by metes and bounds, according to the certificates of survey, the quantity set off as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Any person owning and occupying any house on land not his own, which land he shall be in rightful possession of by lease or authority, and claiming such house as his homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this act shall be considered as exempting any real estate from taxation or sale for taxes.

#### Wages of the Laborer.

A distinguished writer puts forth the following theory, on the subject of wages for labor:

"With regard to wages it may sound strangely, yet I believe it to be true, that the real interest of the farmer is, that wages should be kept high, and for this reason:

A laboring man is not a mere machine—a human poor box, into whose mouth is put daily a few cents, never to re-appear, but a living being with wants and desires, which he will not fail to gratify the moment he has the means. If he can earn only a scanty pittance, just enough to keep him alive, he starves on accordingly—his food, bread and water—a half-clad, wholly untaught animal, with a useless mouthful of canivorous teeth. But if his wages increase, he instantly employs them in comforts—in clothes for himself and family—and, as he rises in the scale, ventures on the taste of meat. He employs a tailor, a shoemaker, a butcher; and these in turn purchase the materials of trade from the farmer himself.

The laborer becomes the customer of himself, and the prayer of the other customers—and the farmer receives back with abundant interest the difference which he advances in the first instance between high wages and low wages.

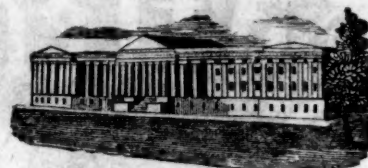
It is for this reason that one of our shrewdest farmers used to say, give our laborers good wages, and they will buy our beef.

Thus, too, the bounties of Providence go round a beneficent circle—and after making the laborer better fed, better clad, better taught—in short, a better man, the farmer himself is richer, for the very benefits he dispenses. Depend upon it, there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages—and God grant that for many a long year, it may be the lot of our countrymen, who subsist by the labor of their hands, to work well, to be paid well, and to live well.

#### Singular Discovery.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing under date of June 14th from Ontonagon, Lake Superior, says: "Mr. Knapp, of the Vulcan Mining Company, has lately made very singular discoveries here in working one of the veins which he has found. He worked into an old cave which has been excavated centuries ago. This led them to look for other works of the same sort, and they have found a number of sinks in the earth which they have traced a long distance. By digging into these sinks, they find them to have been made by the hand of man. These cuts have been filled nearly to a level by the accumulation of soil, and we find trees of the largest growth standing in this gutter. Last week they dug down in a new place, and about twelve feet below the surface found a mass of copper that will weigh from eight to ten tons. This mass was buried in ashes, and it appears they could not handle it, and had no means of cutting it, and probably built fire to melt or separate the rock from it, which might be done by heating and then dashing on cold water. This piece of copper is as pure and clean as a new cent, the upper surface has been pounded clear and smooth. It appears that this mass of copper was taken from the bottom of a shaft, at the depth of about thirty feet. In sinking this shaft from where the mass now lies; they followed the course of the vein, which pitches considerably; this enabled them to raise it as far as the hole came up with a slant. At the bottom of the shaft they found sticks of black oak, from eight to twelve inches in diameter—these sticks were charred through as if burnt; they found large wooden wedges in the same situation. In this shaft they found a miner's gad and a narrow chisel made of copper. I do not know whether these copper tools are tempered or not, but their make displays good workmanship. They have taken out more than a ton of cobble-stones, which have been used as mallets.—These stones were nearly round, with a score cut around the center, and look as if this score was cut for the purpose of putting a withe round a handle.—The Chippewa Indians all say this work was never done by Indians. I suppose they will keep finding new wonders for some time yet, as it is but a short time since they found the old mine. Mr. Knapp has found considerable silver during the past winter."

#### List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending August 10, 1848.

To David Culver, of New York city, for improvement in Registers for Hot Air Furnaces. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Walter Hunt, of New York city, for a method of attaching a ball to a wooden cartridge. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Ezekiel O. P. Andrews, of Boston, Mass., for Spring Clutch applied to a Rudder Head. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Walter Hunt, of New York city, assignor to George A. Arrowsmith, of New York city, for Loaded Ball. Patented August 10, 1848.

To James Renton and James H. Crane, of Newark, N. J., for improvement in the Closed Bloomery Fire. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Richard J. Gatling, of Murphresborough, N. C., for improvement in machines for Sowing Seed, &c. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Henry G. Clark, of Boston, Mass., for an improvement in Air-heating Stoves. Patented August 10, 1848. Ante-dated Feb. 10, 1848.

To A. G. Gilbert, of the Parish of Ascension, La., for improvement in arranging and combining Valves of Steam Engines. Patented August 10, 1848.

#### DESIGNS.

To F. W. Allen, of Waterford, N. Y., for Design for Stoves. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Ezra Ripley, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Johnson & Cox, of Troy, N. Y., for Design for Stoves. Patented August 10, 1848.

To Ezra Ripley, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Johnson & Cox, of Troy, N. Y., for Design for Stove Plate. Patented August 10, 1848.

#### New Inventions.

Correspondence of the Geneva Gazette.

MR EDITOR—Deception is one of the easiest things done—simply, perhaps, because mankind in general have so much practical experience and success in effecting it; and when we are happily deceived and the deception is decidedly to our own best good, it is natural, even a matter of justice, to notice it. I fell into this train of thought after visiting and seeing in operation a newly invented "Power Washing Machine," which has been patented by the inventor, the Rev. Stephen Porter of your village.

Of all the humbugs of this humbugging age, nothing could have been named to me which could have stood higher on the list than a "Patent Washing Machine." And so I felt when, by invitation, I visited one which is now in operation in Buffalo; but on seeing its movements and its results, my prejudice soon vanished. It is probably the only machine in existence which will do, what a Washing Machine ought to do—that is, to wash all kinds of garments perfectly clean, even the collars and wristbands of the dirtiest shirts, without injuring the texture by friction—there being in this case literally no wear or friction whatever. A machine costing three hundred dollars, exclusive of the power to drive it, will wash in the most finished and perfect manner, one hundred pieces every six or eight minutes!

There is also connected with it and driven by the same power, a machine for ironing all the plain articles, which it does in the neatest manner, and without heat!

The work is done principally by females; and in large cities, and for the washing for hotels, steamboats, factories, &c., it cannot fail of being immensely beneficial. Such washing and ironing, I was informed by the inventor, was performed, and the articles done up in good style and delivered to the owners, at two dollars per hundred; a price far below what it usually costs. When a steamboat on the lake, or a large hotel in the city, delivers a thousand articles per week to the carrier to be washed, which I was told was a common thing, they are sent back within thirty-six or forty-eight hours, finished in the best style. Articles usually washed for families are charged at a somewhat higher rate, though much below the usual expense of washing by hand.

**NEW BOOT HEEL.**—Mr. P. S. Devlin, of Reading, Penn., the inventor of the *oil saver*, or the apparatus to use water as a substitute for oil in the lubrication of shafts, &c., has invented a new and beautiful metallic spring heel, which is far superior to india rubber and gutta percha springs. It consists of a metal spring, fitted into the inside of a metallic cup, of the shape of the heel exactly, and attaching the spring to a moveable heel, or that part which touches the ground, so that when the foot presses on the ground, the moveable heel is gently forced upwards into the cup, thus giving elasticity to the boot, ease to the foot, and what is of nearly as much importance, such heels can be made much cheaper, look neater, and endure longer, than the common leather heels. A new one can be substituted for an old one, without waiting for the shoemaker, as any one can heel his own boot by the use of a few screws.—*Scientific American*.

**NEW MACHINE FOR STRAIGHTENING CARD WIRE.**—The Worcester, (Mass.) Telegraph, states that Mr. W. B. Smith of that place, has invented a new and valuable machine for straightening the wire used in the manufacture of cards, which perfectly straightens all wire for cards that may be put through it, at one operation. By the old method the wire had frequently to be put through three and four times. Its particular mode of operation, and its difference from other machines in use; whether it is cheaper or not, we cannot tell, but will endeavor to describe it at some future time, as it is represented to be a very valuable invention.

**BOOK BACKING MACHINE.**—Mr. Chauncey L. Derby, of this State, has invented a machine for backing books, whereby a great saving of time will be made. In a letter to the publisher of the *Scientific American*, the inventor says:—"My machine will back one hundred 12 mo. books in the short space of fifteen minutes."

**PRESERVING PENCIL DRAWINGS.**—We have tried, says Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer, various methods of preserving drawings and writings, made by the common black lead pencil, but not with very good success until recently. By washing them over once with a solution of gun cotton in ether, we can fix them so firmly that India Rubber will not rub them out.

**SAWING IRREGULAR SHAPES.**—Mr. Thomas C. Merrill, of Newbury, Mass., has very recently secured a patent for a new and useful improvement in machinery, for sawing irregular shapes in timber, &c. He uses a circular revolving frame in combination, and operating together with a reciprocating moveable saw frame; and in combination with the latter he uses parallel feed rollers, having a horizontal motion. These combinations, along with two vertical parallel frames, he claims "for the purpose of sawing any material at variable inclinations to the horizon and in irregular lines across it during the up and down movement of the saw."

**MARINE INVENTION.**—A lieutenant in the British Navy has invented a "Peril Indicator," to show when steamers or other ships are running into shoal water. The apparatus consists of two bars, which project ten feet below the keel of the vessel, and as soon as they touch ground, they spring up on a level with the keel and ring a bell, which warns the engineer that he must reverse the engines and drive the ship astern.

**IMPROVEMENT IN NAIL MANUFACTURE.**—A machine has been recently put in operation by the British and Foreign Nail Company, London, which is highly spoken of by the English Journals. The nails are said to be of a first class description, possessing all the qualities of the finest hammer nails.

**IMPROVED BELLows.**—Mr. John C. Shepherd, of this city, has recently completed for the common bellows for household use, which is simple, neat and superior to the old article. By turning a small crank, a steady current of air is thrown out, by means of which a fire may be kindled in "less than no time."

**NEW LAST MACHINE.**—Mr. Abner Land, of Killingworth, Conn., has invented a new and useful improvement on a machine for turning lasts and other irregular shapes on wood, &c. The cutter moves on the principle of the slide lathe, and the wood to be turned revolves on spindles, set, as it were, by the periphery of a drum. Twenty to thirty lasts can be turned out at one operation without changing the spindles.

☞ "Jimmy, what is a member of Congress?" "A member of Congress is a common substantive, agreeing with self-interest, and is governed by eight dollars a day."

## Railroad Intelligence.

**THE AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.**—Sixty miles of this road, says the Geneva Gazette is already placed with the heavy T rail, and the entire route of 77 miles will be complete in a very few weeks. It is contemplated to run from Rochester to Auburn in three hours—thus adding by the new rail, as much to the speed as to the comfort of the traveller.

The travel over this road at present is very great, and is constantly increasing. This road has improved very much in speed, security and the courtesy of conductors, since it has been under the superintendence of Mr. Wiley. Railroad conductors cannot be too courteous to the way-worn traveller—and we are happy to be able to state, that the kindness and courtesy of the young gentlemen who have the charge of the trains on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, seem to increase with the increased speed and security of travel over the road.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD.**—The report of the director of this railroad, says the Ogdensburg Sentinel, presents a very cheering account of the affairs of the company, which is highly creditable to the energy, and business talent and integrity of those to whose hands the conduct of this important work has been entrusted.

☞ A locomotive saw mill has been attached to an engine on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, to run between the several depots for the purpose of sawing wood for the locomotives.

**LEXINGTON AND NEW MADRID RAILROAD.**—A spirited railroad meeting was recently held at Warsaw, to consider the matter of constructing a railroad from New Madrid, or some point near the place, below the freezing point on the Mississippi river, by the way of Warsaw, to Lexington on the Missouri river. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, setting forth the advantages of making the road, and evincing a determination to engage in the work at an early day, and with vigor. The proposed route, it was observed, would run through a portion of the most fertile land in the United States; also through the finest mineral region known in the world—a region combining the facilities of great water power with the advantages of timber in abundance. The work was adjudged to be "of immense importance to the people, in opening up to them a fine southern market at all seasons of the year, thereby inviting and increasing emigration to the state, and greatly augmenting the wealth, population and prosperity of the people, in giving a new and powerful impulse to the agricultural, mechanical, commercial and manufacturing interests of the people."—*Artisan*.

The receipts on the Long Island Railroad for July, were..... \$17,821  
July, 1847..... 17,137

This shows a small increase on last year. The gradual but certain improvement in the affairs of this road is the result of having an able and working Board of Directors. Skill and economy have taken the place of inefficiency and waste, and this valuable property will soon be in condition to yield its stockholders some return for their investments.

**OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.**—It is expected that this road will be completed and put in running order by the close of the month of August. The work on the superstructure is going rapidly on. A portion of the rails have been delivered, and more than half the quantity necessary is now on its way from N. York. The work of laying the iron is to be commenced immediately.—*Dem. Union*.

The President and Directors of the Naugatuck road have recently published a report relative to the condition and prospect of this road. The company was organized in February, 1848. The capital stock consists of 12,000 shares, of which 8,000 have been subscribed. The road commences in Winstead, Litchfield county, five miles from the State line, and passes through Wolcottville, Plymouth, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Humphreysville, Ansonia, and Birmingham, to Milford, where it intersects the N. York and New Haven Railroad. The Directors have entered into a contract with Alfred Bishop, Esq., of Bridgeport, to construct the whole road with an H rail. The whole expense inclu-

ding depots, and everything complete for the running of the cars, is to be \$1,200,000—of which amount \$400,000 is to be paid by the issue of the bonds of the Company. The grading between Milford and Waterbury will be principally done this season and the whole road is to be completed on or before the first of September, 1849. The report gives an estimate of the business of the several villages through which the road will pass and which are in its vicinity. The Directors estimate the receipts of the road for the first year, at \$142,152, or more than 6 per cent on the cost and equipments.—*Tribune*.

## Female Department.

### A Work for the Friends of Humanity.

BY MRS. J. T. MARTIN.

The cause of seamstresses and female operatives in general, has been brought before the public at intervals, for some years past, by different agencies, but hitherto nothing farther has been done in their behalf, while the aggregate of misery among this class has been constantly increasing. "The low rate of compensation for female labor," are words familiar to the ear of almost every one, but how few can realize what this short sentence really implies! Who can estimate the weariness, the hopelessness and misery that oppress the heart, when the conviction settles down upon it, that the utmost effort of skill and industry will not avail to procure even the common necessities of life? Who can gauge the amount of physical and mental anguish, endured by her whose hard and unremitting toil is draining out her heart's blood by drops, while present privation and suffering are aggravated by the remembrance of joys departed, never to return? Many of these sufferers are widows with small children about them, who a short time since were blessed with a kind companion, and surrounded with every comfort, but the arm on which they leaned is paralyzed by death, and the heart that felt for them so tenderly, is cold beneath the clods of the valley. In this wide world they are now alone, and the scanty pittance they can earn by ceaseless labor, is utterly insufficient to meet their daily wants.

Come with us, dear reader, to the humble attic, in which one who a few short years ago, was a happy wife and mother, hides her poverty and her sorrows from the public gaze. Four little ones, the eldest of whom is not nine years of age, are dependent on her for food and clothing, while she has not one earthly friend to whom she can look for sympathy or assistance. By keeping her little daughter constantly at her side to thread her needle for her, she can earn in fifteen hours hard work at binding shoes, three shillings a day. For her room she must pay one dollar a week, generally in advance, which leaves ten shillings for the support of her family during the week. With this, they must purchase fuel, food and clothing for five, besides providing for such contingencies as daily arise in every household. But sickness invades the little circle, and her youngest child, the cherished image of him who is gone forever, is prostrated by disease. She may procure gratuitous medical advice, but she cannot follow the prescription of the physician, for she has not the means to purchase medicine. The disease makes steady progress, and her darling boy dies; dies for the want of the medicine and the nourishment which one dollar would have procured for him, and which the fond mother who would gladly purchase his life with her own, had not to bestow.

This is no picture of the imagination. We have ourselves heard the agonized mother tell this tale of suffering, and know that there are scores of similar cases constantly occurring in this city. And who are they who are thus draining the dregs of the cup of sorrow in the midst of a wealthy and Christian community? Have they been by a providential visitation rendered incapable of supporting themselves, and thus thrown on public charity for a subsistence? No such

thing. They are women who are able and willing to work, skilful, industrious and honest, and who ask of their employers not charity, but a fair equivalent for services rendered. Reader, they are bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh, whose miseries thus appeal to you with resistless eloquence. You may be happy, and they miserable—you may be rolling in wealth, and glittering in splendor, while they are feeling "all the sad variety of woe," but the relationship is still the same, and you cannot, if you would, get rid of their claims on your sympathy, and wherever it is practicable, your assistance. If he who needs our kind services, of whatever name or nation he may be, is our neighbor, then surely those of our own sex who are suffering under this grinding system of oppression and injustice, have a right to expect from us whose lot is differently cast, both feeling and action in their behalf.

We are aware that this subject is attended with difficulties, and that redress will not be easily obtained, owing to the selfishness of mankind; but we have great confidence in the virtues of agitation in such a cause as this, and would therefore adopt O'Connell's motto, "agitate," until the object is accomplished. Where is the man, with a human heart in his bosom, who would not sooner pay a few pence more for a garment, than to reflect that the poor seamstress who made it, is dying by fatigue and actual starvation over her needle, while she is making shirts at four and six cents apiece? We cannot but think, that if this subject were fairly before the American public, justice would be done, for low as is our estimate of human nature, we believe there is some "flesh in man's obdurate heart," and that it must feel a tale of woe like this. These sufferers have hitherto buried their wrongs in silence, despairing of redress on earth, but the time has come when the friends of humanity must and will speak out in their behalf. God grant it may not be in vain.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Acadia.

#### IRELAND.

There is danger of an immense outbreak; and if it should commence, the consequences will be lamentable. The whole country is excited; the people are goaded into a state of desperation; and the stringent measures adopted by government have largely increased the general discontent.

On Friday evening last, Lord John Russell, as Premier, announced his intention of submitting to the House of Commons on the following day, an act to confer additional power on the Irish Viceroy, to put down sedition and conspiracy. On Saturday, at noon, he introduced his measure for a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, conferring on the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the absolute power of arresting any person he may suspect of conspiring against the present government of the Queen. The bill was read three times, went through committee and was passed, only eight members dissenting. On Monday it was introduced into the House of Lords, and unanimously passed.

Ireland is almost a military camp. About 500,000 soldiers are spread over it, and additional regiments are under orders to repair to it. There is, too, a large naval squadron under the command of the famous Sir Charles Napier, now off the southern coast.

A proclamation had been issued by a Privy Council, held on the 29th, in the Dublin Castle, offering three rewards:—Smith O'Brien £500 (£2420); Meagher, Dillon, Doheny, £300 each (£1452).

#### ENGLAND.

Liverpool was in a state of great excitement, consequent upon the present aspects of political affairs in Ireland, and the numerous body of repealers and confederates who reside there. Their designs have caused the local authorities to set about preparing for another outbreak, should such be attempted. During the week before the sailing of the steamer, the mayor and magistrates were actively engaged in swearing in special constables, and this body now numbers 20,000.—The authorities are increasing the police force, which now numbers 3,300.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Ireland, says:

From all the information which has reached us up to the moment we are writing, it is evident that Ireland is on the brink of a great convulsion.

The excitement in England is scarcely less general or intense than in Ireland.

#### FRANCE.

The Red Republicans met in the Rue Castiglione, Prudhomme, Pierre, Leroux, Lagrange, Louis Blanc, Etienne and Emanuel Arago, are the most active members of the Assembly.

#### State of Paris.

The state of siege still continues, and no time is now fixed for its discontinuance.

The military tribunals are still occupied with the trials of the insurgents, but we have had no satisfactory official statement to enable us to form a correct judgment of the guilt or innocence of any of the parties.

The conspirators of May 15, Barbes, Sécrier, and their accomplices, are still lingering in prison, and their future fate is altogether unknown.

#### DENMARK.

Gen. Wrangel has refused to sign the armistice between the Danes and the Germanic confederation.—A temporary truce was, however, concluded for three days.

#### ITALY.

In Italy the war is carried on with variable success. The Austrians have entered Ferrara, levied considerable supplies, and then again withdrew from the city.

We have intelligence from Bologna, stating that four of the Legations had declared against the Pope.

#### SICILY.

The King of Naples was made cognizant of the election of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Sicily, and commenced preparations on an extensive scale for the invasion of that Island.

#### SPAIN.

From Spain we learn that the Queen has been officially declared to be *enciente*, however, some imprudence had occasioned alarming fears for the frustration of the hope of all loyal Spaniards. The last account of the Queen's health were more favorable. The Montemolinist movement on the Northern frontier has not succeeded, but the accounts are so little trustworthy that it is impossible to speak on the subject with any degree of certainty. Don Francisco de Paula, the father of the King Consort, has been exiled.

#### RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg advices inform us that the Cholera was beginning to diminish in that city.—*Artisan.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Since the above was in type, the following important news from Ireland has been received:

New York, Monday Aug. 21, 3 P. M.

The Tribune has a letter from Dublin, dated August 3d, stating that there has been a great battle between the Irish Insurgents at Shevenamon, in which Gen. McDonald, commander of the British forces and 6000 of the troops were killed.

The road for three miles is said to be covered with the slain. Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. It was expected that Dublin would rise on Sunday, the 6th.

The 3d Buffs, a regiment of Infantry, turned and fought with the people.

The 31st Regiment at Athlone have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain of Slievenamon is nearly inaccessible, being surrounded by a bog with only one approach to it.

It is asserted that Smith O'Brien has 60,000 men with him and a considerable supply of arms, ammunition and cannon.

Other accounts from Dublin one day later, August 4th, give no accounts of the great battle, but the friends of Ireland account for this by saying that the Irish press, under censorship, did not dare state the facts.

The correspondent of the Tribune says that no newspaper in Ireland dare tell the truth concerning the battle of Sievenamon. There are Dublin dates of the 5th, one day later, but nothing is even hinted in regard to the battles. We fear it is not true.

The correspondent adds:—"All the people coming in on the railroad are cautioned and commanded not to tell the news. When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence.—The police drive away those who are seen asking questions. Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened which they want kept as a secret? If they had obtained a victory they would be very apt to let us know it.

## Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



#### NOTICE.

All letters intended for the *private* inspection of the Editor of this paper, should be endorsed on the outside "Private." Business letters may be directed as usual.

#### Subscribers in Syracuse,

Who have not paid their subscriptions, can do so by calling on Mr. E. ROBBINS, our duly authorised agent. We trust all will avail themselves of this opportunity, at their earliest convenience.

#### A Little Plain Talk.

Here and there attempts have been made to array one class of our fellow citizens against another, and breed discontent without a cause. Now this mode of procedure we greatly deprecate. The paths of wealth and fame are open to all, and, as a general thing, the most talented, industrious and persevering, win the race. What is to be gained by breeding suspicion and fostering jealousy between different trades and employments? They form but one harmonious whole. They form a system so united and dependant upon each other, that you cannot disturb one, without jarring or throwing the whole out of gear. We are all bound to the same port, and the wave that engulphs one will most assuredly overwhelm the other. We must deal kindly and justly one with another—we must treat each other like children of one common parent—and jealousy and strife will cease, and confidence and harmony prevail.

There has always been a silly prejudice against manual labor; it is a prejudice that has come down to us from barbarous ages. True, it is growing weaker and weaker, as humanity rises; but the most of us have to encounter it at some period of our lives, and we fear that some are more disturbed at its appearance than they should be. Labor is one of the conditions of our being; our Creator has so constituted our frames that labor agrees with them, and imparts to them health and vigor. He has placed us in a world where labor is necessary for our existence; where, to give anything like equality of condition, all must obey the great law designed to apply to all.

God never created a class of drones to idle away a fruitless existence, at the expense of society; and he who scorns labor, scorns a design of God.

The present is emphatically a period of progress—the intellectual and moral world is in commotion. Humanity is unsatisfied with its present attainments.—There is more general, comprehensive, and accurate thinking in our day, than in any other period of the world's existence. Mere philosophical abstractions have proved unsatisfactory—the world is growing more and more practical. Men are moving in organised masses, for the accomplishment of some practical

good, and it is by associate effort that these movements are to be carried forward.

Observe the representatives of the different Mechanic's associations throughout this State. These associations are strictly institutions of learning, and they meet to interchange views in relation to the objects of their formation—to extend more widely their benefits—to consult for the common good, and to give an impulse to self-culture among the Mechanics of our country. There are now a number of these institutions among us, in a flourishing condition, and their influence for good has been widely felt. Many a worthy citizen can now look back with pride and gratitude to these associations, where the darkness of his mind was first exposed to his own view—where he first began to feel that thirst for knowledge which knows no satiety. With these institutions are associated some of the brightest hours of his existence. Let him wander where he may, his thoughts will turn to them, and when he revisits them, and again finds himself within the place where he first began to feel his spirit spreading its wings for a higher flight, the ardor of his first aspiration comes over him—his mind seems fired anew, and forms fresh resolutions to drink deeper from the streams of intellectual life.

Man was not created merely to roam over this beautiful earth, plundering and wronging his fellow man, and attending to but little else besides the gratification of his animal nature. He has not been gifted with intellectual faculties and moral sentiments, and made the lord of earth, merely to gratify the cravings of sensual appetite. This is not man's natural state—his condition on earth. He has a more exalted destiny before him—his course is to be onward and upward, until he stands pre-eminently a moral and intellectual being. We believe this high condition of society is yet in store for humanity—but it cannot be reached by a false system of aristocratic education. The higher aspirations of the soul must be called into activity, rightly directed, and their full strength drawn out.

The objection is often made, that those engaged in manual labor have no time for self-culture. It is true, that in the present condition of society they have not so much time as is desirable, yet the objection is but partly real. Are we to settle down upon the idea that the laborer (three-quarters of the American people) has no time for education—no time to pour light into minds sealed in darkness—no time to set the soul free from the chains of ignorance and superstition, and let it mount to the regions of light? Do these objectors expect a large majority of the human race forever to toil on, like so many machines, a prey to knaves and demagogues? Because we cannot make ourselves familiar with every branch of learning, must we then cease all effort, and seek to excuse ourselves by pleading a want of time? There is time; we all have time to make ourselves far more intelligent than we are.—If all our intervals of labor, our evenings, the time spent in idle conversation, in lounging about—in the winter season, when many have but little to do—were all profitably employed, what a change would come over society. No time! Look at that poor apprentice boy—a widowed mother is looking to him for comfort in her old age. He is a kind son, faithful to his employer, faithful to all his social duties; his companionship may be refused, he may be sneered at by those fostered in the lap of luxury, but he heeds it not—it passes by him like the idle wind. His heart is not bounding after that wealth which the forms of society have declared make little men great—he is laying up something more durable—he is slaking his thirsty spirit at the fountain of knowledge. He never complains that time hangs heavily upon his hands; every spare moment is eagerly occupied—his lamp burns late, after the labor of the day is over; he only complains that time is too short—that three score years and ten is a period too brief to accomplish the work he has begun. That boy toils on; he has culled the flowers of literature—he has made long strides up the hill of sci-

ence—speculated on the final condition of man, and cultivated a taste for the grand, and good, and beautiful. Time passes on, and those who once sneered at his honest poverty, now reverence the powers of the man, and mark him as one of Nature's nobility.

This is no over-drawn picture, but a faithful history of many a Mechanic in our country. The instances would fill volumes. But we must draw this long article to a close, to resume the subject at some future day.

#### Ignorance among the Working Classes.

A variety of causes have been assigned, why the mass of the people have been, in all ages, trampled upon by the wealthy and powerful; but, in our opinion, ignorance may be set down as the primary cause, having many secondary causes emanating from it. The producer being ignorant of his own nature, or the constitution and operation of things, or of the general causes that produce the existing evils under which he suffers, it cannot reasonably be expected that he will effectually redress his wrongs, until he clearly comprehends in what they consist. The necessity will therefore at once become apparent, of placing in every family the means (in the shape of some periodical or paper devoted to the elucidation of these matters) of becoming acquainted with their own importance, and the necessity of education.

It has been frequently asserted, that to intemperance might be attributed most of the evils of which the working classes complain; nor shall we attempt to dispute that much of the poverty which prevails among the laboring portion of community, may be said to have its source in intemperance. Yet, we think, could these temperance men be brought to view the matter in its proper light, they would say with us that even intemperance itself, has its origin, in a great measure, in ignorance. It seems to us it must be evident to the leading temperance men of our temperance societies, that there are other causes for the present and increasing degradation of the poorer parts of community. It is to many who take a superficial view of things, a matter of great astonishment, that they do not take measures for their removal. But let us reflect for a moment, and we shall see that the rich, of which the leaders of temperance societies are generally composed, are necessarily, in a measure, from interested motives, opposed to giving to the world the true and real causes why one part of society (and that not only the most idle, but generally the most useless) wallow in luxury, while the others are, if not absolutely starving, living from hand to mouth. This is their own fault, cries one; let them refrain from strong drink and use economy, says another. These we acknowledge are highly necessary and praiseworthy actions, but let any unprejudiced and reflecting man view the present unjust and unequal distribution of the products of labor, and he will find another cause besides the lack of temperance and economy. It appears to us that he will find the main cause to be deception and bad legislation on the one hand, and inattention and carelessness, arising from ignorance, on the other.

But it is folly to expect more favorable results, while such a mass of ignorance remains unremoved. Teach men to know their own real value, and they will naturally rise. Would the leaders of our temperance societies undertake to remove this, the greatest of all evils, in fact the chief cause of all others, (we mean ignorance) from the world, instead of one of its effects, it certainly would redound much more to their honor, and make men believe they are sincere.

In what we have said, we do not wish to be understood as objecting to the temperance organization of the day, but we do object to intemperance being made the only cause for the degradation and poverty that we well know exists.

#### Awful Conflagration and Loss of Life—500 Buildings Destroyed!

On Thursday, 17th inst., our city was the scene of one of the most destructive and heart-sickening conflagrations that we ever witnessed. The fire broke out about half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, and is said to have originated in the stable adjoining the Albion House, corner of Herkimer st. and Broadway, from which point it spread with the most fearful rapidity, enveloping block after block in the devouring element—the wind blowing a brisk breeze from the South. The confusion that prevailed during the afternoon and till late in the evening, beggars all description. Men, women and children were running in all directions, endeavoring to save a portion of their household goods, which were, in many instances, after being placed, as was supposed, beyond the reach of the devastating element, destroyed. Some were seen carrying their children—some with a child under one arm, and a piece of furniture in the other. Not a cart or wagon was idle—all were engaged in removing goods and furniture to some place of safety.

But it is utterly impossible for us to give anything like an adequate description of the terrible calamity.—About 4 o'clock the wind shifted to the North, and blew up a heavy shower, that had passed us from the Southwest. But for this timely intervention of Providence, it is beyond the power of mortal to estimate the amount of property that would have been destroyed, as buildings were continually taking fire in different parts of the city from the shower of sparks that were falling in all directions. At the time of the fire, the roofs of the buildings were as dry as tinder, having had no rain for near three weeks. But even this change was not without its calamities—inasmuch as buildings which were before considered safe, were prostrated before the returning conflagration, which made a clean sweep of everything that it had left standing on either side of its original track.

At one time our office was in imminent danger, and had not the wind changed as it did, in all probability we should have been number among the many hundreds of our fellow citizens, who were driven from their homes and places of business by the resistless current of destruction. As it was, however, we packed up our effects, and moved about one-half—when the rain and change of wind, gave a new aspect to matters, and we suspended our moving operations.

No part of the city was more densely populated, or more compactly covered with structures—four-fifths of them brick, and most of them high and costly buildings.

But three buildings remain standing within the burnt district. From the foot of the Pier to the Boston cut, not a building is left standing. In the basin, several barges and canal boats, 2 schooners and 1 steamboat were destroyed.

We are happy to state, that notwithstanding the magnitude of the loss to our city insurance companies, they are fully able to meet every demand upon them. The Albany and Firemen's are the heaviest sufferers. The amount of insurance, as near as can be ascertained at present, is as follows:

Albany Insurance Co.,	\$175,000
“ Firemen's,	80,000
“ Co. Mutual,	60,000
Mutual Safety, N. Y.,	60,000
North American, do,	25,000
National, do,	15,000
Equitable, do,	14,000
City, do,	4,600
Hartford, Conn.,	30,000
Hartford Protection, }	
Etna,	25,000
North-western, Oswego,	15,000
Camden, N. J.,	20,000
Columbus, Ohio,	27,000
Lexington, Ky.,	8,000
Protection, N. J.,	9,600

Total, .....\$568,208

The burnt district, (pier not included) is bounded as follows, commencing at the corner of Quay and Herkimer sts.: south, by the north side of Herkimer st., to Dalius; west, by the east side of Dalius and Union sts., to Hudson; north, by the south side of Hudson to Quay st. (a few buildings on the southeast corner of Hudson st. and Broadway excepted); thence along Quay sts. to the place of beginning.

The area burnt over is about twenty-five acres; and the amount of property destroyed, is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars.

#### LOSS OF LIFE, &c.

Mr. Johnson and child, residing next to the Columbian, who were badly burned, have since died. His wife and daughter also badly burned are not expected to recover.

A man named Daniel Harkily died from overexertion. He leaves a family we believe.

Mr. Fisher was badly hurt from a bedstead falling on him.

A Mr. Stern was taken up, after falling from a roof corner Hamilton and Liberty streets; it is supposed he will not recover.

Mrs. Moore in Lydius street, dreadfully hurt.

A man in Hudson street was killed from falling bricks.

In Church street, a woman was so shockingly hurt that it is supposed she will not recover.

We are told by an eye witness of the death of one woman and three children in Liberty st.

Wm. Smith, keeper of a public house, corner of Hamilton and Liberty street, supposes the death of a man in his house, from the fact of his leaving him in the building when it fell in. His name was unknown, he being an emigrant recently arrived.

Many persons were injured or burned, but not fatally—nor have we been able to gather any particulars.

A meeting has been held for the relief of the sufferers, and \$4,437 subscribed. Six hundred dollars has been received from Troy, for the same benevolent purpose.

#### News Items.

Congress had passed a bill allowing 3 months extra pay to all engaged in the Mexican War, except the regular army. This will amount to 3 million.

It is stated that the gunsmiths of Europe have more work on hand than can be finished in ten years and that the muskets have increased in price from £5 to £8.

The amount paid in the year 1847 by the British Government, for freight upon donations for food for Ireland and Scotland, from the United States, was about three hundred thousand dollars.

There are 4,972 lawyers in London, and their costs in 1846-7 amounted to \$81,050,825.

In the village of Greene, N. Y., there were twenty-four deaths in the fortnight ending August 10, of a disease which the doctors do not understand. Several families have gone up into the mountains.

The ship-of-the line "Vermont" will be launched from the Navy Yard early in September. As soon as the vessel shall be launched, the ship-house in which she now is will be immediately taken down.

A drover from Ohio, named Reuben Morris, who had sold his cattle in Philadelphia, and had about \$1000 with him, was murdered for his money about fifty-seven miles from that city. His body was found.

**CRYSTALLIZED SALT.**—Col. Benton has deposited in the Congressional library, for public inspection, various beautiful specimens of crystallized salt, taken from the shores of the Great Salt Lake in California by Col. J. C. Freemont, October, 1845. This crystallization of the salt is formed by the spray of the lake.—The specimens are on twigs, but form on every thing that it touches.—*Wash Union.*

The gold mines in Buckingham county, Va., are supposed to be inexhaustible; nine bars were recently taken from them valued at \$1666. At an expense of \$24 a day the workers raise and wash \$76 worth a day.

**THE ENLARGED CANAL.**—The ground has been broken upon the enlarged canal between Buffalo and Black Rock, and a large number of men are engaged in excavating. It is to be enlarged to 150 feet in width and 8 feet in depth, and is intended to serve as a basin in which canal boats are to lie.

The Bill providing for a Territorial Government in Oregon has become a law and the following appointments have been made and confirmed:

Kitzing Pritchett, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Territory.

William P. Bryant, of Indiana, Chief Justice of the District Court.

James Turney, of Illinois, and Peter H. Burnet of Oregon, Associate Judges of the District Court.

Isaac W. R. Browsley, of New York, District Attorney.

Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon, United States Marshal.

Congress adjourned on Monday, 14th inst., after a session of more than eight months.

**FIRE AND EARTHQUAKE.**—Santiago, the capital of Chili, was visited by a most destructive fire on the night of the 12th of April, which destroyed a long row of very elegant buildings; the loss of goods alone is estimated at \$500,000. Several lives were lost. During the fire, an earthquake added to the terrors of the scene, and these were further heightened by another fire which broke out in another part of the city. It is said there are but two fire-engines in that whole city, which contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants.

**INDIAN WAR.**—The Lake Superior News of the 24th ult., mentions a sanguinary fight between a party of Chippeways and Sioux in the vicinity of Sandy Lake. The Chippeways, about eighty in number, were out on a fishing excursion, and unarmed, when they were surprised by a war party of the Sioux, who massacred some seventy of the number, among whom was young Hole-in-the-day. The Chippeways at the point seemed bent on the most summary vengeance.

The Messrs. O'Reilly have extended the Telegraph five hundred miles North of St. Louis, and telegraphic communication has been opened to Galena.

**SETTLEMENT OF DAMAGES.**—The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, by the President, have settled with J. R. Howard, Esq., of Felt's Mills, for the death of his son, killed by a collision of the cars near Herkimer, in May last. The President of the Company proposed to pay all the incidental expenses attending the accident including the physician's bill, coffin, sending the remains home, &c., and \$2,200 beside. The offer was promptly accepted and the money paid over to Mr. Howard.—*Rochester Daily Adv.*

#### AVERELL HOUSE,

(LATE AMERICAN)

Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,  
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. (56y1) J. CLAPP

**Hercules Hillman.** Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 24 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 85m6

**Standard Works for Libraries.**—A large stock of Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices. E. H. BENDER, 75 State st. 85

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847. 421

**Cheap Literature.**—The subscriber is in the receipt of all the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail. 85 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.**—H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The Best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

**J. & F. Cornelius,** GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 86y1

**To the Ladies.**—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Beadall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzetts are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the seams will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz: Bags, Purses, Steel Beads, Purse Hevilt, Worsteds, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71y1

**Cheap Millinery.** No. 81 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Ridder's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK.

**Dunlap's Hotel,** ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71f

**Registers for Protections** always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

**First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions,** at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway. Gentleman wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call; one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

80m3

ALBANY, N. Y.

**Protection Regalia.** The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members' Regalia for Protections. E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

**Fancy Bookbinding.**—The subscriber is prepared to execute binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. (53) E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

A. J. MACDONALD.

Bookbinder,

21 & 22 Commercial Buildings, cor. of Broadway and Hudson st., ALBANY, N. Y.

**New Furniture Ware House.**—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

**FULLER'S EXPRESS.**—GEORGE FULLER has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreal, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, Pittsford, Hoosack, Bennington, Brattleboro' Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 464 Broadway. 86f.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT

BURT'S Optic Periscope Spectacles, in gold and silver frames, for sale at Hood & Tobey's, No. 44 State st. N. B. the only agents in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of all who want spectacles. 704f

#### REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. 1y22 E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway.

**Medical Books.** THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on hand a general assortment of Medical Books, comprising all the standard Medical Text Books published in the country. All the new works received as soon as published, and Books sold at Philadelphia prices. Orders from the profession, far and near respectfully solicited. E. H. BENDER, 75 State st. 88

**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;**

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

**Great Spring and Summer Medicine.**

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

**5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.**

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

**UNITED STATES OFFICER.**

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

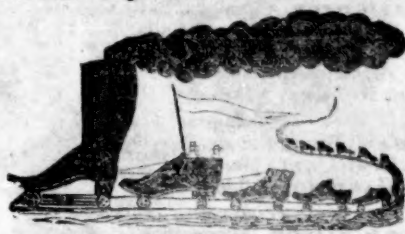
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

**HEAD QUARTERS! Broadway!**

BOOT

&

SHOE

SALE!!

**BOOT AND SHOE SAVINGS BANK****LARGE STOCK to be SOLD OFF!**

You are respectfully invited to make your Cash deposits at any hour in the day with the undersigned, at 488 and at 532 Broadway, and receive in payment BOOTS OR SHOES, at Lower Prices than was ever offered in this city. Our Stocks are fresh and of the latest and most fashionable style. They consist of French Boots and Gaiters down to the lowest price Shoe. We have neat goods and pretty goods. They must and shall be sold.

Please give us a call. We will take all due pains to convince you that our system is strictly on the "Savings Bank" system. "Quick sales, small profits, and ready pay" is to be our motto. Our Stocks of Boots and Shoes are large, and the assortment complete; and if you will favor us with a call, we promise you to save money by so doing.

MEAD & WAIT, 488 Broadway, (opposite Stanwix Hall), and HENRY WAIT, 532 Broadway, (opposite Delevan House) Albany, 1845.

**Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Gladding,** No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

**MANMOTH VARIETY STORE,** and house-keeper's emporium, No. 385 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city), for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost.

(22) E. VAN SCHUACK.

**NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.**

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace R. P. VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

**THE EYE—**DR. KNAPP, Oculist, at 496 Broadway, Albany, (nearly opposite Stanwix Hall) attends exclusively to diseases of the Eye and cases of Blindness, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

In addition to the ordinary Diseases of the Eye he will successfully treat those maladies which threaten, or may have induced blindness. Fluid Cataracts removed without an operation—also a film inside of the cornea.

Important references to individuals in different States that have had vision restored. Also references of the highest character to residents of Albany that have had sight restored after being blind several years.

Albany, May 20, 1845.

**CASE.**

Between 5 and 6 years since the ball of my left eye began to enlarge. The enlargement was uniform. The whole globe of the eye, in a few months, projecting out about one third of its natural size. The white coat of the eye turned to a dark purple color, and vision became perfectly extinct, not being able to discern day from night. I applied to several prominent surgeons and physicians, but their uniform statement was, that the eye had better be left alone, as the sight could not be restored, and no permanent relief afforded for the enlargement.

About two months ago the right eye began to enlarge and the whole coat changed to a purple color. The sight became dim, so that no object could be seen distinctly, and acute pain existed in the balls of both eyes. Every indication was so similar to the early history of the other eye, that I became startled and alarmed at the idea of total blindness. To be shut out from the sight of friends and nature, was an appalling idea. Having heard that Dr. Knapp had restored to sight several cases that had been blind, I applied to him. Under his treatment, the enlargement of the right eye has diminished, the purple color nearly disappeared, the pain entirely gone, and the sight restored so that I can read with perfect ease and convenience.

Those who have been threatened with total blindness, and found relief, can truly judge how deep-seated must be my gratification at so favorable a result.

Mrs. WILLIAM R.—87 Upper Westerlo st., Albany.

Upper Westerlo st. begins at the south end of Eagle street. 54

**The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE**

**SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES?** With pleasure I will tell you When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasant, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

**HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.**

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates.

**Eggs—**Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S

**The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPE-**

**TITION DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED!** with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer, by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of seam or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salubrious, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Almost innumerable cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

**CERTIFICATES.—CASE OF SCALDING.**

New York, August 20, 1847.

Dr. Metzger—Dear Sir—In justice to you and the public at large, I do most cheerfully certify, that on the 21st July last, my wife and two sons went on a visit to Albany. They took passage on board the steamboat Niagara; on her way up the Hudson river she exploded a part of her steam machinery, whereby my wife and two sons got so dreadfully scalded that my oldest son was not expected to live. I consider it an act of Providence that they were taken on board the steamboat Roger Williams and carried up to Albany. On their arrival they were taken to the house of Capt. Triger, 269 Washington street. Their faces and hands were so dreadfully swollen and inflamed, that they were in a very critical situation. Capt. Triger and others recommended your celebrated Pain Eradicator should be applied, which was sent for immediately, and in a few moments they were relieved from their great suffering and pain. In twenty-four hours from the time your ointment was applied, it seemed to appear that they were entirely out of danger, and in fourteen days they were entirely well; and thanks to Providence, without leaving any sign of a seam or a scar on the parts affected. And I do firmly believe, under the overruling Providence of our Creator, that they are entirely indebted to the application of your valuable ointment, for the preservation of their lives. I do most cheerfully and cordially recommend the use of it to all who may be unfortunately burned or scalded, as I do sincerely think it is the best remedy in existence.

Yours &c., CHARLES THEUERNER,

257 Madison st., now 104 Norfolk st., New York.

I hereby certify, that the above statement of Mr. and Mrs. Theuerner, is correct in every respect.

C. TRIGER, 269 Washington st., Albany.

**PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.**

**MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.**

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparillas and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

GIDEON G. DYER.

Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.

JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.

**PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.**

PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

**For the Million.**—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silverware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Bristle penicill spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st.

HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

**DAN'L L. WEAVER,** Keeps constantly on hand

PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. No. 65 Green Street, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black, Brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns, Scalloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home.

N. B. Corsets and Dress Bon for Dress Makers on hand for sale.

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at

SMITH & PACKARD'S.

**C. Carter,** No. 40 N. EUBEN STREET, ALBANY.

Would take this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment.

71 m.

## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No. 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the  
Organ of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New-  
York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be  
in possession of a copy.

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	31 Watertown,.....Wed
2 Rochester,.....Wed	32 Salina,.....Sat
3 Utica,.....Mon	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
5 New-York,.....Tues	35 New-York,.....Thurs
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	36 Dansville,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	37 New-York,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sun. Char	38 Troy,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	39 New-York,.....Thurs
10 Troy,.....Wed	40 Middleport,.....Mon
11 New-York,.....Tues	41 New-York,.....Wed
12 New-York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	44 Albany,.....Wed
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
17 Medina,.....Wed	47 Oswego,.....Tues
18 New-York,.....Thurs	48 Theresa,.....Fri
19 New-York,.....Mon	49 Elmira,.....Mon
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
21 Albany,.....Fri	51 Newark,.....Fri
22 Albany,.....Mon	52 Canton,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	53 Oswego,.....Fri
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	54 Albany,.....Fri
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	56 Jordan,.....Sat
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	57 New York,.....Fri
28 New-York,.....Mon	58 Westfield,.....Fri
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	
Ohio.	
1 Cleveland,.....Mon	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sun. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Fri	17
6 Cleveland,.....Fri	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Sat	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	
Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Tues
2 Marshall,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Tues
Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....	
2 Pittsfield,.....	
Wisconsin Territory.	
1 Milwaukee,.....	

## Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent  
in every Protection in the United States. As the Ad-  
vocate is the only publication that interests itself on  
the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes  
in this respect will be complied with. The following  
brethren have already been appointed:

**New York,**  
RILEY P. BUTRICK, Lockport, No. 1.  
FARRINGTON PRICE, G. S., Rochester, No. 2.  
ANDREW HANNA, Utica, No. 3.  
WM. GILES, Schenectady, No. 4.  
H. HOWARD, Lockport, No. 6.  
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FRANCIS YOUNGS, New York, No. 28.  
HENRY HAZELTON, Penn Yan, No. 29.  
E. ROBBINS, Syracuse, No. 30.  
J. M. CLARK, Watertown, No. 31.  
JOSEPH LEE, jr., Little Falls, No. 33.  
G. C. DEANE, for New York City, No. 41.  
S. B. TERWILLIGER, Saratoga Springs, No. 43.  
HORACE E. HIGLEY, Oswego, No. 47.  
JOHN I. NICKS, Elmira, No. 49.  
PAUL BOYNTON, Canton, No. 52.  
GEO. B. KINNER, Jordan, No. 56.  
WM. ALDRICH, Port Byron, No. 59.

**Ohio.**  
ISAAC MATHEWS, Ohio.  
JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, No. 3.

JACOB T. MARTIN, Ohio City, No. 5.  
R. CREIGHTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.  
E. L. BURTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.  
GEO. BOWER, Canal Dover, No. 16.  
A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland.  
JAMES HOLMES, Ackron.

## Michigan.

V. SHAW, Grand Rapids, No. 1.  
WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall.  
A. P. GARDNER, Albion, No. 4.

## Wisconsin.

OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.

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s. p.; Peter Sholtus, J. P.; Joseph Lovcraft, R. S.;  
John F. Lovcraft, F. S.; Alanson Brown, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 4, Schenectady.—John Ternouth,  
s. p.; Thomas Brignal, J. P.; A. C. Van Epps, R. S.;  
William Giles, F. S.; James M. Albright, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 5, New York.—John Day, s. p.;  
Nicholas Ladan, J. P.; George Armstrong, R. S.;  
Rheuben Tailor, F. S.; — Stiles, TREAS.

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Abram Kip, F. S.; John Hays, TREAS.

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lis, F. S.; S. W. French, TREAS.

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p.; C. A. Nott, J. P.; Jonathan Hobert, R. S.; W. O.  
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or, s. p.; Sam'l Maxwell, J. P.; James Whitlock, F.  
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s. p.; John H. Marks, J. P.; James McDonald, R. S.;  
Wm. Jarvis, F. S.; Wm. A. Kent, TREAS.

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p.; L. V. Zander, J. P.; J. B. Campbell, R. S.; J. Ed-  
wards, F. S.; Austin Childs, TREAS.

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p.; Jas. H. Bennett, J. P.; Wm. Long, R. S.; Edwin  
Cornell, F. S.; James Sadler, TREAS.

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p.; Joseph C. Dilks, J. P.; Arthur B. Hauptman, R. S.;  
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John N. Parker, J. P.; J. K. Finch, R. S.; G. W. Platt,  
F. S.; Thomas J. Morgan, TREAS.

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Jno. Knapp, J. P.; W. J. Kniffin, R. S.; Ira A. Dutcher,  
F. S.; H. T. Carter, TREAS.

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ington, s. p.; Aaron Dresser, J. P.; W. K. Jarvis, R.  
S.; Henry Leiber, F. S.; I. D. Olney, TREAS.

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Shears, F. S.; J. Choate, TREAS.

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p.; James H. Willson, J. P.; Wm. O. Hayes, R. S.;  
James Casseda, F. S.; Solon Taylor, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 54, Albany.—J. Savage, s. p.; J.  
E. Bridgeford, J. P.; W. Parnell, R. S.; J. D. Chism,  
F. S.; J. Pladwell, TREAS.

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McKee, s. p.; Wm. Stader, J. P.; L. S. Gibbs, R. S.  
L. T. Moore, F. S.; A. Raish, TREAS.

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G. B. Kinner, J. P.; R. S. Sperry, R. S.; C. Lull, F.  
S.; M. Converse, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 57, New York.—Nathaniel Lock-  
wood, s. p.; Frederick H. Michals, J. P.; Stephen C.  
Hatfield, R. S.; Wm. Plummer, F. S.; Charles Stew-  
art, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 59, Port Byron.—Samuel A.  
Hatfield, s. p.; Jacob G. Schoonmaker, J. P.; Wm.  
Aldrich, R. S.; Edger Eaman, F. S.; Hiram Burhans,  
TREAS.; Edwin Ward, P.

PROTECTION No. 11, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.—E.  
L. Burton, s. p.; W. H. Mize, J. P.; P. A. Mann,  
R. S.; S. D. McNeal, F. S.; T. Hamltree, TREAS.

Utica, Aug. 4, 1848.

DEAR ADVOCATE—I have spent nearly a week in  
Utica, and on Monday night visited Protection No. 3,  
of this place. I have had the gratification of once  
more taking by the hand some of the pioneers of our  
noble order, among whom may be numbered Bros.  
A. HANNA, COREY, KINCAID, TAPPING, &c. The  
members of No. 3, generally, have laid me under re-  
newed obligations, for their kindness and attention dur-  
ing my stay. No. 3 has just awakened from that su-  
pineness into which some of the old Protections had  
fallen, and is now at work in earnest, and will, ere long,  
again take her stand among the largest Protections in  
the State. I have in my note book, some interesting  
data in relation to Utica, which I intend to work up  
after my return.

I yesterday called upon Mr. LATHROP, the cele-  
brated Cameo, cutter, and was shown several speci-  
mens of his handicraft, which certainly surpass any-  
thing in that line I ever saw.

I leave to-night for Syracuse. Yours, J. T.

With pleasure we tender our thanks to Bro. E.  
L. Burton, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, for an extensive  
accession to our subscription list. We hope our other  
agents in that region will bestir themselves in the good  
cause. Ohio presents a large field for the promulga-  
tion of the principles of M. M. P.

Our thanks are also due Bros. A. Maginnis and R.  
P. Buttrick, of Lockport; R. Watson, of Ithaca; and  
S. Downs, of Medina, for like favors.

Communications from Bros. S., of Little Falls,  
N. Y.; and B., of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, will receive  
attention next week.

## INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846  
Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with  
an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement  
of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I  
have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it repre-  
sented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I  
now find it entirely removed, and would recommend  
your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that  
disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitu-  
tion; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception  
the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl  
and Plain sts. at \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz.